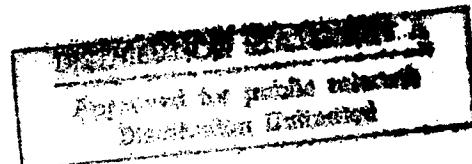


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JPRS-CPS-86-036

5 MAY 1986



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

19981028 143

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JPRS-CPS-86-036

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CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL CODE PUBLISHED

OW210529 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0004 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr (XINHUA)--The General Principles of Civil Code of the People's Republic of China (adopted by the 4th Session of the Sixth NPC on 12 April 1986):

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General Principles of Civil Code of the People's Republic of China

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Chapter 1

Fundamental Principles

Article 1. In order to protect the lawful civil rights and interests of citizens and legal persons, and correctly readjust civil relations to meet the needs of the development of the cause of socialist modernization, this Civil Code is hereby formulated in accordance with the Constitution and our country's actual situation, after summing up experiences in the practice of civil activities.

Article 2. The Civil Code of the People's Republic of China readjusts relations with respect to property, and personal relations among citizens and legal persons of equal entities and those between such citizens and legal persons.

Article 3. Positions of Litigants in Civil Activities are equal.

Article 4. Civil activities should be in compliance with the principles of voluntariness, fairness, compensation of equal value, honesty, and credibility.

Article 5. Lawful rights and interests of citizens and legal persons are protected by law, no organizations or individuals are allowed to infringe upon them.

Article 6. Civil activities must be in adherence with the law; if no relevant stipulations are provided under the law, such activities should be in adherence with state policy.

Article 7. Civil activities should respect social ethics, should not harm social public interests, undermine state economic plans, or disrupt social economic order.

Article 8. Except as stipulated otherwise by law, civil activities within the sphere of the People's Republic of China apply the laws of the People's Republic of China.

Except as stipulated otherwise by law, the stipulations of this code on citizens apply to foreigners and persons without nationality within the sphere of the People's Republic of China.

Chapter 2

Citizen (Natural Person)

Section 1. Civil Rights Competence and Civil Conduct Competence

Article 9. A citizen is entitled to civil rights from birth to death, enjoys civil rights according to law, and shoulders civil responsibilities.

Article 10. The civil rights competence of all citizens is equal.

Article 11. Citizens of 18 and over are adults, having full civil conduct competence and independently able to conduct civil activities. They are persons full responsible for their civil conduct.

A citizen who has reached the age of 16, but not that of 18, is regarded as a person full responsible for his civil conduct, provided that the source of his income is mainly from his own labor.

Article 12. A minor, who has reached the age of 10, is a person with limited responsibility for civil conduct, who may carry out civil activities corresponding to his age and intellect. In conducting other civil activities, he shall be represented by his legal representatives, or obtain the consent of his legal representatives.

A minor who has not reached the age of 10 is not responsible for civil conduct and shall be represented by his legal representatives in civil activities.

Article 13. A mentally ill person, unable to recognize his own conduct, is a person not responsible for his civil conduct. He shall be represented by his legal representative in civil activities.

A mentally ill person, unable to fully recognize his own conduct, is a person with limited responsibility for his civil conduct. He may carry out civil activities corresponding to his mental health. In conducting other civil activities, he shall be represented by his legal representative or obtain the consent of his legal representative.

Article 14. The guardian of a person with no or limited responsibility for civil conduct is his legal representative.

Article 15. The address of a citizen is the dwelling place where he has made his household registration. If his regular dwelling place is inconsistent with his address, the regular dwelling place shall be regarded as his address.

Section 2. Guardianship

Article 16. The parents of a minor are his guardians.

Persons in the following categories shall act as the competent guardian for a minor whose parents are dead or lack the competence to be his guardian:

- a. Parental or maternal grandparents;
- b. older brothers or sisters;

c. other closely related relatives or friends willing to shoulder guardianship responsibility and to get approval from the unit or units to which their parents belonged or belong or from the neighborhood or village committees where the minor resides.

In the case of a dispute over who should be the guardian, the unit or units to which the parents of the minor belonged or belong, or the neighborhood or village committees where the minor resides, should appoint a guardian from among his close relatives. If there is disagreement over the appointment, a law suit may be filed in the people's court for an adjudication.

If there are no persons listed in the above two sections available to be the guardian, the unit or units to which the parents of the minor belonged or belong, the neighborhood or village committee where the minor resides, or the civil affairs department shall act as guardian.

Article 17. A person from the following categories shall act as guardian for a mentally ill person who has not or limited responsibility for social conduct:

- a. spouse;
- b. parents;
- c. adult children;
- d. other close relatives;

e. other closely-related relatives or friends who are willing to shoulder guardianship responsibility and who obtain approval from the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs or from the neighborhood or village committees where he resides.

In the case of a dispute over who should be the guardian, the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs, or the neighborhood or village committees where he resides, shall appoint a guardian from among his close relatives. If there is disagreement over the appointment, a law suit may be filed in the people's court for an adjudication.

If there are no persons listed in the above section available to be a guardian, the unit to which the mentally ill person belongs, the neighborhood or village committees where he resides, or the civil affairs department shall act as his guardian.

Article 18. A guardian should fulfill his duty of guardianship and protect the person, property, and other lawful rights and interests of the person under his guardianship. Except for the interest of the person under his guardianship, a guardian is not allowed to handle the property of the person under his guardianship.

The rights of a guardian to fulfill his guardianship in accordance with the law are protected by the law.

A guardian who does not fulfill the rights of guardianship, or infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of the person under his guardianship, should bear responsibility; a guardian who creates property losses to the person under his guardianship should be responsible to compensate for any losses. The people's court may abrogate the qualification of the guardian.

Article 19. A person who shares interests with a mental patient may apply to the people's court for announcements that the mental patient is incompetent of civil conduct, or is limited in such competence.

In accordance with his health recovery situation, and at his own request or at the request of the person who shares interests with him, the people's court may announce that the person who was declared by the court as incompetent of civil conduct, or as limited in such competence, is limited in civil conduct competence or is fully competent of civil conduct.

Section 3. Announcements of Disappearance and Death

Article 20. A person who shares interests with a citizen whose whereabouts have been unknown for 2 years may apply to the people's court for an announcement that the citizen is a missing person.

For persons whose whereabouts were unknown during a period of war, the time of their unknown whereabouts shall be counted from the date when the war ended.

Article 21. A missing person's property should be placed in the custody of his spouse, parents, adult children, or other closely related relatives and friends. In cases of disputed custody, where there are no such persons as stipulated above, or where the persons stipulated above are incapable of taking custody, the property of the missing person shall be placed in the custody of a person appointed by the people's court.

Taxes and debts owed by a missing person, and other expenses which he should have paid, shall be paid by the person who takes the custody from the property of the missing person.

Article 22. In cases where a person who was announced as a missing person reappears, or where his whereabouts are ascertained, the people's court should, at the request of the person himself or the person sharing his interests revoke the announcement of his disappearance.

Article 23. For a citizen who is in one of the following situations, the person sharing his interests may apply to the people's court for an announcement of his death:

- A. His whereabouts are unknown for 4 years;

B. His whereabouts are unknown for 2 years from the date of an accident in which he was involved.

For persons whose whereabouts were unknown during a period of war, the time of their unknown whereabouts shall be counted from the date when the war ended.

Article 24. In cases where a person who was announced as dead, or where there is accurate information that he is alive, the people's court should, at the request of the person himself, or the person sharing his interests, revoke the announcement of his death.

The civil code conduct carried out by the person competent of civil conduct during the period of the announcement of his death shall be valid.

Article 25. A person whose death announcement was revoked has the right to request the return of his property. The citizen or organization that obtained his property in accordance with the inheritance law should return the original article, or make proper compensation if the original article cannot be returned.

Section 4. Individual Industrial and Commercial Households; Rural Contracting Households

Article 26. Individual industrial and commercial households mean citizens who engage in industrial and commercial businesses within the sphere permitted by law after obtaining approval for their registrations according to law. Individual industrial and commercial households may use characters and numbers they themselves designate.

Article 27. The members of the rural collective economic organization are called rural contracted households if they engage in commodity business according to contracts within limits permitted by the law.

Article 28. The legitimate rights and interests of individual industrial and commercial households and rural contracted households are protected by the law.

Article 29. The debts of an individual industrial and commercial household or a rural contracted household should be paid with the individual's property as the guarantee if the business is conducted by an individual and with the family's property as the guarantee if the business is conducted by a family.

Section 5. Individual Partnership

Article 30. An individual partnership refers to more than two citizens contractually associated and working together in a business with each providing funds, material objects, techniques, and so on.

Article 31. Partners should make a written agreement on the sum of funds each is to provide, the distribution of profits, the responsibility for debts, the joining of and withdrawal from partnership and the ending of partnership.

Article 32. The property provided by partners should be managed and used by partners on a unified basis.

The property accumulated in the partners' business belongs to all partners.

Article 33. An individual partnership may provide the name of its business, have the name approved for registration according to law, and conduct business within the limits as approved for registration.

Article 34. An individual partnership's business activities should be jointly decided on by its partners. Partners have the right to conduct business and supervise it.

Partners may elect a responsible person. All partners should undertake the civil responsibility for the responsible person and other personnel's business activities.

Article 35. A partnership's debts should be paid with each partners' property as the guarantee in accordance with the proportion of the amounts of funds each partner provides or according to the agreement made.

Except as stipulated otherwise by law, partners should undertake joint liability for their partnership's debts. A partner who pays the partnership's debts more than he should has the right to seek compensation from the other partners.

Chapter 3

Legal Person

Section 1. General Stipulations

Article 36. A legal person is an organization competent for civil rights and conducts, independently enjoying civil rights according to the law and undertaking civil liability.

A legal person's competence for civil rights and conducts begins when the legal person is established and finishes when the legal person ends.

Article 37. A legal person should have the following qualifications:

- A. It must be established according to the law;
- B. It has the necessary property or funds;
- C. It has its own name, organization and office building;

D. It is capable of independently undertaking civil liability.

Article 38. According to the law or the regulations on the organization of the legal person, the responsible person exercising the functions and the powers on behalf of the legal person is the legal person's legal representative.

Article 39. A legal person's residence is a place where its main administrative body is located.

Article 40. When a legal person terminates, it should go into liquidation according to the law and stop all other activities.

Section 2. Legal Person of Enterprise

Article 41. A state enterprise or a collective enterprise is qualified as a legal person if it has the amounts of funds as stipulated by the state, the regulations on its organization and its organization body and office, and is capable of independently undertaking civil liability with approval for registration by the organ in charge.

Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative enterprises and foreign enterprises established in the territories of the People's Republic of China which have the qualifications of a legal person should register themselves with the industrial and commercial administrative organizations according to the law and become qualified as Chinese legal persons.

Article 42. Legal persons of enterprises should do business within the limits approved for registration.

Article 43. Legal persons of enterprises should assume civil liability for the business activities of their legal representatives and other working personnel.

Article 44. Legal persons of enterprises should register themselves with organs of registration when there is splitting, merging or any other important change and make an announcement of it.

When a legal person of enterprise is split or merged, its rights and liability should be enjoyed and assumed by the legal person after the change.

Article 45. A legal person of enterprise terminates for one of the following reasons:

- A. It is revoked according to the law;
- B. It is disbanded;
- C. It declares bankruptcy;
- D. other reasons.

Article 46. When a legal person of enterprise terminates, it should deregister itself with the organization of registration and make a public announcement of the termination.

Article 47. When a legal person of enterprises dissolves, it should establish a liquidation organization to go into liquidation. When a legal person of enterprise is revoked or declares bankruptcy, the organization in charge or the people's court should organize units and personnel concerned to establish a liquidation organization to go into liquidation.

Article 48. A legal person of state enterprise should assume civil liability with property which the state authorizes it to manage. A legal person of collective enterprise should assume civil liability with property which the enterprise owns. Legal persons of Chinese-foreign joint ventures, Chinese-foreign cooperative enterprises and foreign enterprises should assume civil liability with property which the enterprises own, except as stipulated otherwise by law.

Article 49. In addition to the legal person assuming liability, the legal representative may also be given disciplinary sanctions and ordered to pay a fine, and if a crime has been committed, investigated to affix responsibility for the criminal case, if a legal person of enterprise has committed any one of the following violations:

- A. Illegally doing business beyond the limits as registered with approval of the organization of registration;
- B. Withholding the true situation from the registration organization and the tax organization and practicing fraud;
- C. Secretly taking out funds or hiding property to evade creditors;
- D. Handling property without authorization after the legal person is dissolved, revoked and declared bankrupt;
- E. Failing to apply for registration and make public announcement in reasonable time when the legal person changes or terminates, thus causing persons who have common interests to suffer heavy losses;
- F. Engaging in other activities prohibited by law and damaging the interests of the state or the common interests of society.

Section 3. Legal Person of Official Organization, Institution and Social Organization

Article 50. An official organization which has independent funds is qualified as a legal person on the day it is established.

An institution or social organization which has the qualifications of a legal person and need not register itself as a legal person according to law is qualified as a legal person on the day it is established; those which need to register themselves as legal persons according to law can be qualified as legal persons after their registration is approved.

Section 4. Joint Business

Article 51. When a new economic entity born of joint business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution independently assumes civil liability and has the qualifications of a legal person, it can be qualified as a legal person after the organization in charge approves its registration.

Article 52. If a joint business or a cooperative business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution does not have the qualifications of a legal person, all parties of the joint business should, in accordance with the proportion of the amounts of funds each party has provided or by agreement, assume civil liability with the property each party owns or manages. Those which assume joint liability according to law or by agreement should assume joint liability.

Article 53. In the case of a joint business between enterprises or between an enterprise and an institution, if the contract states each party will independently conduct business, its rights and liability should be stipulated by contract, and civil liability should be assumed by each party.

Chapter 4

Civil Code Conduct and Delegation

Section 1. Civil Code Conduct

Article 54. Civil code conduct is a citizen's or a legal person's legitimate act to establish, change and terminate civil rights and civil liability.

Article 55. Civil code conduct should have the following qualifications:

- A. The person is correspondingly competent for civil conduct;
- B. The person can express his true intention;
- C. The person does not violate the law or the common interests of society.

Article 56. Civil code conduct may adopt a written form, verbal form or other forms. If the law stipulates that a special form should be adopted, the law should be observed.

Article 57. Civil legal acts shall have a binding legal force once they are initiated. The performer shall not alter or rescind his act unless he does so in accordance with the law or his obtained the other party's consent.

Article 58. The following civil acts are null and void:

- A. Those performed by someone without the capacity for executing a civil act;
- B. Those not independently performable in accordance with the law by someone with limited capacity for executing a civil act;
- C. Those performed by someone against his true intentions as a result of cheating, coercion, or exploitation of his unfavorable position by the other party;
- D. Those performed through malicious collusion and detrimental to the interests of the state, the collectives, or a third party;
- E. Those violating the law or the common interests of society;
- F. Economic contracts in violation of state directive plans; and
- G. Those performed under the guise of legitimacy in order to conceal their illegitimate purposes.

Civil acts, which are null and void, are not considered to have been legally binding at any point since they were initiated.

Article 59. One party is entitled to apply to a people's court or an arbitration agency for altering or rescinding the following civil acts:

- A. those executed by a performer who has a serious misunderstanding of the contents of the acts; and
- B. those which are obviously unfair.

Rescinded civil acts are considered null and void since the point at which they were initiated.

Article 60. Civil acts, which are partially null and void, shall not affect the validity of other portions. Such portions shall remain valid.

Article 61. After a civil act has been determined to be null and void or has been rescinded, the performing party shall return the property secured by virtue of such an act to the party who has sustained a loss. The erring party shall compensate the other party who has suffered a loss as a result of the act. If both sides have committed errors, they shall assume their respective shares of the liability.

If both sides have maliciously conspired to perform civil acts which are detrimental to the interests of the state, the collectives, or a third party, they shall surrender the property they have obtained to the state or to the collectives, or return the property to the third party.

Article 62. Civil legal acts may contain conditions. Such civil acts shall take effect if they comply with the conditions.

Section 2. Delegation

Article 63. Citizens and legal persons may perform civil legal acts through delegates.

Within the authorized scope of delegation, a delegate may perform civil legal acts in the delegant's name. The delegant undertakes the civil liability for the delegate's acts of delegation.

Civil legal acts, which are to be performed personally, pursuant to relevant legal provisions or to the agreement entered into by the two sides, shall not be delegated.

Article 64. Delegation includes entrusted delegation, legal representation, and appointed representation.

While an entrusted delegate exercises the rights of delegation pursuant to the delegant's entrustment, a legal representative or an appointed representative exercises his rights of delegation pursuant to relevant legal provisions or to the instructions of a people's court or the appointing unit.

Article 65. Entrusted delegation of civil legal acts may be effected in writing or verbally. Where legal provisions require written forms, said delegation shall be effected in writing.

Where entrusted delegation in writing is involved, the instrument of authorization shall contain the delegate's name, the delegated tasks, and the authorized scope and term, and shall be signed or stamped by the entruster.

If the instrument of authorization is not clear as to the power authorized, the delegation shall assume the civil liability toward a third party, and the delegate shall be held jointly liable.

Article 66. The delegant shall assume the civil liability for acts performed in the absence of delegation, or beyond the authorized scope, or after the delegation has terminated, only if he recognizes said acts after they were performed. The performer shall assume the civil liability for acts not so recognized. Failure to repudiate a civil act, which one realizes is being executed in one's name, shall be deemed as consent.

The delegate shall assume the civil liability for damage down to the delegant as a result of the former's failure to perform his duties.

If the delegate and a third party have colluded to impair the delegant's interests, the delegate and said third party shall be held jointly liable.

If a third party is aware of the absence of delegation, or the abuse of the delegated powers, or the termination of delegation, and still executes a civil act in conjunction with the performer, with the results that damage has been done to other people, said third party and the performer shall be held jointly liable.

Article 67. If the delegate still carries out the delegated tasks despite his knowledge of their illegal nature, or if the delegant fails to take objection to the delegate's acts despite his knowledge of their law-breaking nature, the delegant and the delegate shall be held jointly liable.

Article 68. When the entrusted delegate finds it necessary to transfer his duties to another delegate to protect the delegant's interests, he shall obtain the delegant's prior consent. If the delegant's prior consent has not been obtained, the matter shall be reported to the delegant promptly after the act was performed. If the delegant does not consent, the delegate shall assume the civil liability for the acts executed by the transferee, unless in emergency circumstances which necessitate a transfer of delegation in order to safeguard the delegant's interests.

Article 69. The delegation ends in any of the following cases:

- A. when the period of delegation has expired, or when the job delegated has been fulfilled;
- B. when the delegate has canceled the delegation, or the delegate has quit the job of delegation;
- C. when the delegate has died;
- D. when the delegant has lost the ability of civil action; or
- E. the legal person of the delegant or delegate has ended.

Article 70. Legal representation or appointed representation ends in any of the following cases:

- A. when the ability of civil action has been gained or restored to the person being represented;
- B. the person being represented or the attorney has died;
- C. When the attorney has lost the ability of civil action;
- D. when the people's court or unit appointed as the attorney has canceled its representation; or

E. when the guardianship relation between the person being represented and the representative has ended for other reasons.

Chapter 5

Civil Rights

Section 1. Property Ownership and Property Rights in Relation to Property Ownership

Article 71. Property ownership means that the owner has legal rights of possessing, utilizing, making profit from and disposing of the property.

Article 72. The obtaining of property ownership must not violate the stipulations of the law. With the exception of cases for which the law stipulates otherwise or for which an agreement has been reached between the parties concerned, the ownership of property obtained by contract or other legal means is transferred simultaneously with the transfer of the property itself.

Article 73. State property belongs to the whole people.

State property is sacred and inviolable and is banned from seizure, encroachment, private sharing out, retention, and destruction by any organization or individual.

Article 74. The property of collective organizations of the working masses belongs to the collective organizations of the working masses which includes:

A. land, forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, and beaches owned by the collective as stipulated by law;

B. property owned by the collective economic organizations;

C. collectively owned buildings, reservoirs, farmland, water conservancy installations, and educational, scientific, cultural, public health, and sports facilities; and

D. other property collectively owned.

According to the law, collectively owned land belongs to the village peasants collectively and is operated and managed by the village agricultural production cooperative, other collective agricultural economic organizations, or the village people's committee. Land already possessed by the town (township) peasant collective economic organizations may be collectively owned by the town (township) peasants.

Collectively owned property is protected by law from seizure, encroachment, sharing out, destruction, illegal sealing-off, distraining, freezing or confiscation by any organization or individual.

Article 75. A citizen's individual property includes a citizen's legitimate income, house, savings, living necessities, cultural relics, books, forest trees, livestock, means of production permitted by law for ownership by citizens, and other legitimate property.

A citizen's legitimate property is protected by law from seizure, encroachment, and destruction, or from any illegal sealing-off, distraining, freezing or confiscation by any organization or individual.

Article 76. A citizen has the right to inheritance under the law.

Article 77. The legitimate property of social organizations, including religious organizations, is protected by law.

Article 78. Property may jointly owned by two or more citizens or legal persons.

Joint ownership is divided into two types of ownership, namely, ownership by shares and common ownership. In a joint ownership by shares, the parties, while enjoying their rights of ownership according to their shares, also share in the obligations. In a common ownership, the parties concerned equally share in the rights and obligations.

Each party in a joint ownership by shares has the right to quit the ownership and get his or her share of property from the joint ownership or put the share or shares on sale. However, if it is put on sale, other party or parties of the joint ownership enjoy priority over a third party in buying it if the terms they offer match those offered by the third party.

Article 79. Buried or concealed objects without known owners belong to the state. The unit or individual who turns them in, however, should be commended or given a material reward by the unit receiving the objects.

Lost objects, flotsam, or stray animals should be returned to their rightful owners when found. Any costs incurred, however, should be reimbursed by the owners.

Article 80. According to law, state-owned land may be used by units under the ownership system of the whole people or by units under the collective ownership system when decided by law. While the state protects its right of utilization and income from the land, the using units have the obligation of managing, protecting, and properly utilizing the land.

The right of citizens and collectives of contracting and managing land owned by the collective or owned by the state but used by the collective is protected by law. The rights and obligations of the two sides of a land contract are stipulated in the contract signed in accordance with the law.

Land may not be bought, sold, rented out, mortgaged, or transferred by any illegal means.

Article 81. State-owned natural resources--including forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, beaches, water areas, and others--may be legally used by units under the ownership system of the whole people or by units under the collective ownership system when decided by law. The state protects its rights of utilization and income, while the using units have the obligation of managing, protecting, and properly using the land.

State-owned mineral resources may be legally mined by units under the ownership system of the whole people and the collective ownership system or by citizens. The state protects their right of legal mining.

The right of citizens and collectives of legally contracting and managing forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, beaches, watery areas owned by the collectives or by the state but used by the collectives are protected by law. The rights and obligations of the two sides of a contract are provided in the contract in accordance with the law.

State-owned mineral resources and waters as well as forests, mountains, grassland, undeveloped land, and beaches owned by the state but legally belonging to the collectives may not be bought, sold, rented out, mortgaged, or transferred by any illegal means.

Article 82. As protected by law, enterprises under the ownership system of the whole people enjoy the right of management over properties which the state has assigned them the right of management and control.

Article 83. In the interest of production and convenience and for the sake of unity, mutual assistance, and fair play, all parties bordering a piece of real estate should cooperate with one another in correctly handling problems such as water supply, drainage, passageway, ventilation, and lighting. Anyone who brings inconveniences or causes losses to one's neighbor, should stop doing so, eliminate the causes, and make compensation for the losses.

Section 2. Creditor's Rights

Article 84. A debt represents a special relationship between rights and obligations existing between the parties concerned which is either agreed upon in a contract or stipulated by law. The party enjoying a creditor's rights is the creditor, while the party shouldering the obligations is the debtor.

A creditor has the right to demand the debtor fulfill the obligations agreed upon in a contract or stipulated by law.

Article 85. A contract is an agreement whereby the concerned parties establish, change, or end their civil relations. Contracts established according to the law are protected by law.

Article 86. When there are two or more creditors to the same debt, each will share in the rights according to each's share in the credit. When there are two or more debtors to the same credit, each will share in the obligations according to each's share in the debt.

Article 87. According to stipulations of the law or agreements between the parties concerned, when either side of creditors or debtors has two or more persons, every creditor has the right to demand that the debtor side honor its obligations, and each debtor has the obligation to pay off the whole debt. The party who paid off the whole debt, however, has the right to ask all other debtors involved to pay their share of the debt.

Article 88. The parties to a contract shall fully discharge their obligations pursuant to the terms specified in the contract.

The following provisions shall apply if the contract terms regarding quality, time limit, location, and prices are ambiguous and cannot be determined in the context of other relevant terms in the contract or through an agreement between the parties:

A. if the quality requirements are unclear, the state quality standards shall apply. If there are no state quality standards, ordinary standards shall apply.

B. If the period for fulfilling the obligations is uncertain, the debtor may fulfill his obligations toward the creditor at any time. The creditor may similarly demand that the debtor perform his obligations at any time, provided that sufficient notice has been given to the other side.

C. If the location for fulfilling the obligations is not plainly stated, the place of the party receiving the payment shall apply, provided that the payment is in currency. In case of other means of payment, the place of the party fulfilling the obligations shall apply.

D. If the prices are not clear, the state prices shall apply. If there are no state prices, market prices or prices of similar commodities or remunerations for similar labor services shall be taken into account in determining the prices.

If the contract does not provide for the right for patent application, the party, who has completed the invention, is entitled to apply for a patent right.

If the contract does not provide for the right to use scientific and technological results, both parties are entitled to use said results.

Article 89. Pursuant to legal provisions or arrangements of the parties, the following methods may be taken to guarantee the discharge of liabilities.

A. The guarantor guarantees the creditor that the debtor shall discharge his liabilities. If the debtor fails to discharge his liabilities, the guarantor shall fulfill the obligations or undertake joint liability pursuant to the relevant provisions. After discharging the liabilities, the guarantor is entitled to demand repayment from the debtor.

B. The debtor or a third party may offer a specific piece of property as a pledge. If the debtor fails to discharge his liabilities, the creditor is entitled to convert the pledge into money or to obtain repayment on a priority basis from the money secured from selling off the pledge pursuant to relevant legal provisions.

C. Within the framework of relevant legal provisions, a party may pledge a deposit with the other party. After the debtor has discharged his liabilities, the deposit shall either be surrendered in partial payment of the debts or retrieved. The party who lodges a deposit is not entitled to demand return of the deposit if he fails to discharge his liabilities. The party who accepts a deposit shall repay the other side twice the amount of the deposit if he fails to discharge his liabilities.

D. The party, who takes possession of the other side's property pursuant to the contract terms, is entitled to retain said property if the other party fails to pay the amount due in accordance with the contract within the specified period, and may satisfy his claim on a priority basis by converting the retained property into money or with the money obtained from selling off said property pursuant to relevant legal provisions.

Article 90. Legitimate loan relationships are protected by the law.

Article 91. A party to a contract shall obtain the other party's consent and shall not seek profits if he transfers all or part of the contractual rights or obligations to a third party. For those contracts which are subject to state approval under relevant legal provisions, the approval of the original approving organ shall be obtained, except where there are other legal or contractual provisions.

Article 92. If profits acquired improperly or without a legal basis have resulted in another person's loss, the ill-gotten profits shall be returned to the person who has incurred the loss.

Article 93. A person who takes care of or provides services on an obligation not legally or contractually required in order to protect another person's interests is entitled to claim reimbursement from the beneficiary of the expenses involved.

Section 3. Intellectual Property Rights

Article 94. Citizens and legal persons who enjoy copyrights may sign, issue, or publish their copyrighted works, or obtain remunerations in accordance with the law.

Article 95. The patent rights obtained by citizens and legal persons in accordance with the law are protected by the law.

Article 96. The exclusive rights to use trademarks obtained by legal persons, individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships are protected by the law.

Article 97. Citizens who have made discoveries are entitled to the right of discovery. A discoverer has the right to apply for and receive certificates of discovery, bonuses, or other awards.

Citizens who have made inventions or other scientific and technological achievements have the right to apply for and receive honor certificates, bonuses, or other awards.

Section 4. Personal Rights

Article 98. Citizens enjoy the right of life and health.

Article 99. Citizens, who enjoy the right of personal name, are entitled to decide, use, or change their personal names in accordance with relevant provisions. The interference, usurpation, and imitation of personal names are prohibited.

Legal persons, individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships enjoy the right of name. Legal persons of enterprises, individual industrialists and business persons, and individual partnerships are entitled to the use and transfer of possession of their own names in accordance with the law.

Article 100. Citizens enjoy the right of portrait. Without consent of a citizen in person, the use of a citizen's portrait for profit is prohibited.

Article 101. Citizens and legal persons enjoy the right of reputation. The honor of a citizen is protected by law. It is prohibited to impair the reputation of a citizen or legal person by insults, libel, or other means.

Article 102. Citizens and legal persons enjoy the right of honor. It is prohibited to deprive the honorary titles of citizens and legal persons in violation of the law.

Article 103. Citizens enjoy the right of free choice of marriage partners. Marriage upon arbitrary decision by any third party, mercenary marriage and any other acts of interference in the freedom of marriage are prohibited.

Article 104. Marriage, family, the aged, mothers and children are protected by law.

The legitimate rights and interests of the disabled are protected by law.

Article 105. Women enjoy equal civil rights with men.

Chapter 6

Civil Responsibility

Section 1. General Stipulations

Article 106. Citizens and legal persons who have violated the terms of contracts or failed to perform other duties must bear civil responsibility.

Citizens and legal persons who have infringed upon state and collective property, or property and person of a third party by mistake must bear civil responsibility.

Civil responsibility provided by law must also be borne even without mistakes.

Article 107. Aside from special provisions of law, no civil responsibility is required in case of failure to perform the terms of contracts or harm done to a third party under force [word indistinct].

Article 108. Debts must be paid off. With the consent of creditors or adjudication of the people's court, debtors who are unable to pay off debts for the time being are permitted to repay by installments. Forced repayment must be effected by decision of the people's court should debtors, who are capable of paying off the debts, refuse to pay.

Article 109. Offenders must bear the responsibility to compensate those who have sustained harm or losses in taking action to prevent or stop the infringement of state and collective property, or property and person of a third party. The beneficiaries may also give appropriate compensations.

Article 110. If necessary, administrative responsibility must also be pinned on citizens or legal persons who must bear civil responsibility. In the case of crimes committed, criminal responsibility must be affixed, according to law, on the legal representatives of citizens and legal persons.

Section 2. Civil Responsibility for Breaking a Contract

Article 111. When one party fails to fulfill the obligations in a contract, or fails to comply with the terms of the contract, the other party has the right to demand that they be fulfilled or remedial measures be taken; he also has the right to demand compensation for his losses.

Article -12. The amount of compensation made by the party that breaks the contract should be equal to the losses incurred by the other party.

Parties may pledge in the contract that, when one side breaks the contract, it should pay the other side a certain amount of money for breaking the contract; they may also arrange in the contract how to assess the amount of indemnity for the losses incurred from breaking the contract.

Article 113. When both parties break the contract, they both should bear their respective civil responsibilities.

Article 114. When one party suffers losses because the other party breaks the contract, it should take timely measures to stop the losses from increasing. If it fails to do so, it has no right to demand compensation for the additional losses.

Article 115. A party's right to demand compensation for losses will not be affected by the change or dissolution of a contract.

Article 116. When one party is unable to fulfill the obligations in a contract because of reasons caused by an upper official organ, it should first pay the losses of the other party, or take other remedial measures, according to the arrangements in the contract, and then request the upper official organ to handle its losses.

Section 3. Civil Responsibility for Infringement of Rights

Article 117. Anyone who violates state and collective property, or the property of another person, should return the property; and if he cannot return the property, he should pay compensation at the prevailing market price.

Anyone who damages state or collective property, or the property of another person, should restore the property to its former state, or pay compensation at the prevailing market price.

In case the victim also suffers other great losses, the violator should also pay those losses.

Article 118. When the copyright, patent right, right for patented trademark, discovery right, invention right, or other rights for scientific and technological achievements of citizens or legal persons have been infringed upon by plagiarism, alteration, faking or other means, they have the right to demand that the infringement be stopped, its effects be eliminated, and their losses indemnified.

Article 119. An infringer who causes a citizen physical injury must pay his medical expenses, the amount of income that has been reduced because of the loss of working time, and living subsidies in case he becomes disabled. In the event this causes death, he must also pay the funeral expenses, and the necessary living expenses of the people the deceased supported before he died.

Article 120. When a citizen's right for his name, portrait, reputation and honor have been infringed upon, he has the right to demand termination of the infringement, restoration of reputation, elimination of ill effects, and apology. He may also demand compensation for losses.

This article also applies when a legal person's right for its title, reputation and honor has been violated.

Article 121. A state organ, or its personnel, must bear civil responsibilities if they infringe upon the legitimate rights of a citizen or a legal person and cause them damages while executing their duties.

Article 122. A manufacturer or seller whose substandard products have caused property or physical damage to a person must bear civil responsibilities. In case it is the responsibility of the deliverer or storekeeper, the manufacturer or seller has the right to demand compensation from them.

Article 123. High altitude, high pressure, easily combustible, easily explosive, highly toxic, radioactive, or high-speed vehicular operations, which are of high risk to the environment, and which have caused damages to other people, shall bear civil responsibilities; however, if they can prove the damage is deliberately caused by the victim, they do not have to bear civil responsibilities.

Article 124. A person who or an organization which violates the state regulations on environmental protection and pollution prevention, or pollutes the environment and causes harm to others should bear civil responsibilities according to law.

Article 125. A worker who digs holes, or repairs and installs underground facilities, at public places or on roadsides or passageways without setting up clear signs and adopting safety measures, thereby resulting in harm to others, should bear civil responsibilities.

Article 126. An owner or a manager of a building, or other installation, and things placed or hung on them that collapsed, dislocated, or fell down, and caused harm to others should bear civil responsibilities, unless he can prove that he was not at fault.

Article 127. A raiser, or a manager, of an animal that causes harm to others should bear civil responsibility. If the harm resulted from the mistake of the victim, the animal raiser or manager shall not bear civil responsibility. If the harm is due to the mistake of a third person, the third person should bear civil responsibility.

Article 128. A person who causes harm because of his legitimate defense shall not bear civil responsibility. A person who causes harm because of his legitimate defense which exceeds the limit of necessity and causes unnecessary harm should bear a proper amount of civil responsibility.

Article 129. If the harm was caused because of actions of taking emergency shelter from a dangerous situation, the person who caused such a situation bears civil responsibility. If the danger was caused by natural reasons, the person who took emergency shelter shall either not bear civil responsibility or bear a proper amount of such responsibilities. A person who adopted improper measures in taking emergency shelter and caused unnecessary harm should bear civil responsibilities.

Article 130. If two or more persons jointly infringe upon the rights of others and cause harm to them, they should bear joint responsibilities.

Article 131. If a victim in an accident was also mistaken, the civil responsibility of the person who caused the harm may be reduced.

Article 132. If none of the litigants involved in a harm were mistaken, it is permissible to have the litigants share civil responsibilities according to the actual situation.

Article 133. If a person who is incompetent or of limited competence in civil conduct, and who causes harm to others, his guardian bears civil responsibility. If a guardian has fulfilled his duty of guardianship, his civil responsibilities may be appropriately reduced.

If a person who is incompetent or of limited competence in civil conduct, who has property and has caused harm to others, the expenses of compensation shall be paid from his property. With the exception that the guardian is a unit, shortages of such expenses shall be appropriately compensated by the guardian.

Section 4. Modes of Bearing Civil Responsibility

Article 13. Modes of bearing civil responsibility include mainly:

- A. stopping infringements and harm;
- B. removing obstacles;
- C. eliminating dangers;
- D. returning property;
- E. restoring to original condition;
- F. repairing, redoing, and replacing;
- G. compensating for the losses;
- H. paying money for contract violations;
- I. eliminating influence, and restoring reputation;
- J. offering an apology.

The above modes of bearing civil responsibility may be applied singly, or in combination.

Besides applying these stipulations, when examining civil cases the people's court may also serve admonitions, order the signing of an undertaking of repentance, and collect the property or illegal incomes obtained from carrying out illegal activities. It may also impose fines, or detentions, according to the stipulations of law.

Chapter 7

Duration of Validity of Lawsuits

Article 135. Except as stipulated otherwise by law, the duration of validity of lawsuits regarding applications to the people's court for protecting civil rights is 2 years.

Article 136. The duration of validity of lawsuits listed below is 1 year:

- A. demand for compensations for bodily injuries;
- B. sale of unqualified commodities without making a statement to that effect;
- C. delay in paying rent, or refusal to pay rent; or
- D. loss of, or damage to, property and articles in custody.

Article 137. The onset of the statute of limitations begins at the time when the plaintiff knows or should know that his or her rights and interests are infringed upon. The people's court will not protect his or her rights and interests if the infringement happened more than 20 years ago. Under special circumstances, however, the people's court may extend the statute of limitations.

Article 138. The parties concerned may fulfill any obligations after the statute of limitations expires, if they choose to do so voluntarily.

Article 139. The process of expiration of the statute of limitations shall be suspended if the plaintiff cannot exercise his or her right of petition due to force majeure or other hindrances during the last 6 months of the statute of limitations. The process of expiration of the statute of limitations will resume on the day when the reasons for the suspension disappear.

Article 140. The statute of limitations shall be suspended when a suit is brought, or when one party puts forward a request or expresses his or her willingness to fulfill the obligations. At the inauguration of a suspension, the statute of limitations will be reinstated.

Article 141. If a special law stipulates the statute of limitations other than as noted herein, the special law shall be applied.

Chapter 8

Application of Law for Civil Relations Concerning Foreigners

Article 142. The application of law for civil relations concerning foreigners shall follow the provisions in this chapter.

If a provision of any international treaty signed or joined by the People's Republic of China differs from the corresponding provision of a civil law of the People's Republic of China, the provision of the international treaty shall be applied, with the exception of any clause for which the People's Republic of China has stated that it has reservations.

International practice shall be applied to matters for which neither any laws of the People's Republic of China nor any international treaties signed or joined by the People's Republic of China have any provisions.

Article 143. The laws of the host country of a citizen of the People's Republic of China may be applicable to his or her civil competence.

Article 144. The ownership of immovable property is bound by the laws of the place where it is located.

Article 145. One party to a contract signed with foreigners may choose an applicable law to handle contractual controversy, unless it is stipulated otherwise by law. The law of the country with which the contract has the closest connection shall be applied if the party to the contract signed with foreigners has no other choice.

Article 146. The laws of the place where a violation of rights and interests occurs shall be applied to handle compensation claims for any loss caused by the violation. If both parties are of the same nationality or maintain residences in the same country, the laws of their country or their country of residence may be applied.

A conduct outside the People's Republic of China shall not be treated as a violation of rights and interests if the laws of the People's Republic of China do not consider it a violation of rights and interests.

Article 147. The marriage between a citizen of the People's Republic of China and a foreigner shall be bound by the laws of the place of their marriage, while a divorce is bound by the laws of the place where the court accepts and hears the case.

Article 148. An adoption shall be bound by the laws of the country with which the adopted person has the closest relations.

Article 149. In legal inheritance of a legacy, movable property is bound by the laws of the place of residence of the inherited person at the time of his or her death, and immovable property is bound by the laws of the place where it is located.

Article 150. The application of foreign laws or international practice in accordance with the provisions of this chapter must not violate the public interests of the People's Republic of China.

Chapter 9

Supplementary Articles

Article 151. The people's congresses of places of national autonomy may formulate flexible or supplementary regulations or provisions for their exclusive use in accordance with the principles of this law and in consideration of the characteristics of local nationalities. The regulations or provisions formulated by an autonomous regional people's congress shall be submitted according to law to the National People's Congress Standing Committee for approval or record. The regulations or provisions formulated by an autonomous prefectural or an autonomous county people's congress shall be submitted to a provincial or autonomous regional people's congress standing committee for approval.

Article 152. If a state enterprise is established with the approval of the competent authorities at provincial, autonomous regional, municipal or higher level before this law comes into force and it has already registered itself with the Administration of Industry and Commerce, it automatically obtains legal person status without having to go through the legal person registration procedures.

Article 153. Force majeure referred to in this law means an unforeseeable, unavoidable and insurmountable objective situation.

Article 154. The time period referred to in the Civil Code is calculated in years, months, days and hours of the Georgian calendar.

The period calculated in hours shall begin from the first hour of calculation inclusively. The period calculated in days, months and year shall begin from the first day of calculation exclusively.

When the last day of a period falls on Sunday or a legal holiday, the last day shall be extended to the next day.

The last day ends at 2400 hours. The last day will end at the closing time of business, if it is related to business hours.

Article 155. The words "above," "under," "within" and "expiration" referred to in the Civil Code shall correspond to the state limits or extremes, while the words "less than" and "beyond" shall not take into account the stated limits or extremes.

Article 156. This law comes into force on 1 January 1987.

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CSO: 4005/606

GENERAL

BRIEFS

EC ARMS BAN ON LIBYA--Beijing, 15 April (XINHUA)--The European Communities (EC) today announced an arms ban against Libya as well as severe restrictions on the movement of Libyan diplomats and the entry of Libyan nationals into EC countries, according to reports reaching here. It decided to drastically reduce the number of Libyan diplomats in its 12 member countries. At the end of its emergency meeting in the Hague, the Community also issued an indirect appeal to the United States to refrain from military action against Libya. All sides should avoid "further escalation of military tension in the region with all the inherent dangers," a statement of the meeting said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /12232

HUANG MEETS UN OFFICIAL--Beijing, 15 April (XINHUA)--Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met F. Bradford Morse, administrator of the UN Development Program, here this morning. Huang highly spoke of Morse' contributions to the cooperation between the UN organization and China. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4000/225

SOVIET UNION

BAN YUE TAN REPORTS ON 27TH CPSU CONGRESS

HK101551 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 86 pp 50-52

[Article by Tang Xiuzhe [0781 0208 0772]: "The CPSU Holds its 27th Congress"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress was held in Moscow from 25 February to 6 March. This was the first congress over which Mikhail Gorbachev presided since he assumed the office of general secretary. Therefore, it considerably attracted people's attention.

The main item on the agenda of the congress was to hear and adopt Gorbachev's political report and the report by Nikolay Ryzhkov on the 12th 5-year plan and the basic principles concerning the socio-economic development by the year 2000. Delegates to the congress adopted the revised edition of the new CPSU Constitution, the revised party program, and the basic principles concerning the 12th 5-year plan and longer-range plans. The congress elected new members of the central leading organs.

The recent congress had the following characteristics:

First, the congress affirmed the principle of speeding up the state's socio-economic development put forth at the April session of the CPSU Central Committee as a strategic Soviet principle. According to the 15 year plan which is being mapped out, the average annual growth rate of national income is expected to increase from 3.1 percent during the 11th 5-year plan period to 5 percent during the 14th 5-year plan period. The absolute national income growth will be raised by a wider margin in the 15 years ahead. By the year 2000, labor productivity will be raised by 130 percent to 150 percent.

Second, the congress sternly criticized past problems and errors. Gorbachev sharply pointed out: The emergence of errors in political activities and in practice and of unhealthy practices in the economic and spiritual spheres of society is, first of all, the result of objective reasons. He said: It is necessary to discuss "the negative process which emerged in the 1970's and the early 1980's." Ryzhkov also listed problems cropping up in the economic sphere during the present stage. Vgor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and concurrently of the Central Secretariat, also criticized the

mistakes made by the previous leaders on cadre issues. Moscow City and some oblasts in the Usbek and Kazak republics were criticized by Gorbachev by name.

Third, the congress stressed that "the situation called for change" and "a fundamental reform should be carried out." Gorbachev stressed that "instead of confining ourselves to partial improvements, we should institute a fundamental reform." For quite a long time in the past, the Soviet Union has frequently used the words of "improve" and "transform" and avoided using the word "reform." However, currently it has not only used the word "reform" but the word has also been preceded with the adjective "fundamental" which carries much weight. This shows the Soviet Union's determination. The reforms mentioned at the congress included reforming the work of the State Planning Commission so that it can free itself from managing the specific, day-to-day economic affairs and concentrate on solving long term problems; granting enterprises and combined companies greater decision-making power; changing the policy on investment; making prices more flexible; and bringing the role of the commodity and currency relationship into play according to socialist principles.

In agriculture, the decision-making power of state farms and collective farms will be expanded significantly and they should be run by economic means. Both state and collective farms will be allowed to sell their above-quota products and even a considerable portion of products under the plan on the market themselves. The system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis has been affirmed.

Fourth, the congress attached importance to scientific and technological progress and advanced the principle of accomplishing the strategic Soviet line with scientific and technological progress as the principal means. For this purpose, in the new 5-year plan period, the state will allocate funds totaling more than 200 billion rubles for production and technological transformation. At the same time, the state will take measures to strengthen the work of various scientific research departments and urge scientists to go on inventing and creating and to keep abreast of the worldwide scientific and technological revolution.

Fifth, in regard to foreign policy, Gorbachev stressed that we should "firmly stick to principle and our stand" on the one hand and "be strategically flexible" on the other and that we should "make particular efforts to accurately estimate our own capabilities." He maintained: Safeguarding security is becoming a political task more and more. The problem of security can be solved only by political means. The security of the Soviet Union and the United States is reciprocal. Gorbachev also advanced his tentative ideas on establishing an all-embracing "international security system" and his proposal for holding "a world economic and security conference."

Sixth, the recent congress shows that members of the leading organs of the CPSU are becoming younger in average age. Two former old and infirm Politburo members were not reelected at the congress. The number of members of the Politburo and Secretariat is greater than in the previous period and a group of relatively young people have been elected and promoted to the central leading organs.

The 27th CPSU Congress was held on the basis of full preparations made during the nearly 1 year since Gorbachev took over the office of general secretary, such as the large-scale readjustments in leading cadres and the full ideological preparations and extensive mobilization of the media. Therefore, it attracted the extensive attention of the outside world. Gorbachev said: Reforms will take time and undergo a long, long process. They cannot be accomplished within 1 or 2 years. In the future, "there might be difficulties" and "we are in no position to ensure ourselves against errors," estimated Gorbachev. With the closing of the recent congress, whether or not the Soviet Union will forge ahead with big strides will be Gorbachev's test.

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CSO: 4005/606

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN TO MODIFY DEVELOPMENT AID POLICY

OW181318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 18 (XINHUA)--The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry has recently decided to focus its assistance to developing countries on the projects conducive to their getting and saving of foreign exchanges.

The NIHON KEIZHI SHINBUN reported today that the Ministry made the decision in light of a possible increase in debts of developing countries due to the drop of crude oil prices. Formerly, the report said, Japan focused its aid mainly on the infrastructure of developing countries.

Under the decision, the Ministry has chosen nine projects from five countries to implement this new policy and the countries concerned will be informed of the action in May this year.

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CSO: 4000/224

NORTHEASE ASIA

'ROUNDUP' ON NAKASONE'S VISIT TO U.S.

OW122135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2113 GMT 12 Apr 86

["Roundup: Cloud Over Nakasone's Visit to Washington"--article by Liu Zhiguang)
--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 12 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will arrive in Washington today on an official visit, designed to alleviate U.S. resentment to Japan's trade policies.

The Japanese minister is expected to convince President Reagan at talks in Camp David, Maryland, that Japan is serious about reducing its huge trade imbalance by restructuring its economy.

Earlier this week, a private commission led by a former governor of the Central Bank of Japan, released a report in Tokyo, recommending in what amounts to a re-orientation of Japanese economy, that Japan seeks to rely less on exports and more on domestic spending for economic growth--policies that made Japan the world's second largest economic power.

As a second move, the Japanese government also announced a package of incentives and price cuts designed to stimulate Japan's domestic economy and promote consumer spending.

The U.S. press generally welcomed the Japanese policy moves as "a step in the right direction" but not without reserve, arguing that the recommendations are "too vague" and "largely abstract in nature" and the government packages "don't go far enough."

The Reagan administration is expected to be more receptive to Nakasone's efforts. However, many congressmen are pointing to the enormous surplus that Japan is continuing to pile up as proof that Tokyo has not tried hard enough to remove barriers to its market.

Since November 1982, when Nakasone took office, Japan has announced seven separate packages of measures designed to placate its trading partners, the United States in particular. However, during the same period the United States annual trade deficit with Japan has jumped from 16.8 billion dollars to 49.7 billion dollars, according to American statistics.

Press reports here indicated that these packages, mostly announced at the height of a trade crisis or just before Nakasone was due to meet with American leaders, have offered a variety of answers to the complaints of Japan's trading partners. Some of the measures, such as reducing tariff rates and relaxing restrictions on specific items, have been materialised. Some, however, have not been fully enacted.

In addition to these measures, wide-ranging trade negotiations over the last year have also produced what American negotiators and businessmen described as "some significant concessions."

These included modifications of regulations that make it easier for the United States to export telecommunication equipment and devices, recognition of the right of protection of computer software by copyright law, purchases of telecommunications satellites by some private companies, and pledges to remove some bars to the sale of medical equipment and pharmaceutical products.

The Reagan administration and business executives also welcomed the agreement reached last September that five nations would cooperate to bring down the value of the dollar. The yen has already climbed about 30 percent since last September.

But still several thorny issues have remained, U.S. trade officials said. Significant barriers to U.S. imports still remain in many areas--semiconductors, auto parts, liquors etc., they believed. U.S. trade officials and business executives generally take a wait-and-see attitude towards the results from Nakasone's visit. They said that they have yet to see important changes in the attitude of Japanese bureaucrats, private industry and Japanese consumers.

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CSO: 4000/224

WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA CITES HOWE ON U.S. USE OF UK BASES

OW210736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0656 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] London, April 20 (XINHUA)--British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said today that Britain did not exclude the future use of its military bases by the United States to "punish" Libya for its alleged support to international terrorism.

In a TV interview given on the eve of an EEC foreign ministers' meeting at Luxembourg scheduled for tomorrow, Howe said the need and possible occasion for any future request by the U.S. to use bases in Britain for an attack on Libya "should be influenced by what we and the rest of the Europeans do in retaliation to Qaddafi from now on."

More effective action collectively taken by European governments against Libyan-supported terrorism might influence and reduce the possibility of further U.S. military action, he declared.

Howe made the most explicit linkage so far between tougher action by the European Community and a possible influence on the United States' attitudes toward military action against Libya.

An effective collective European response "not only has a warning and deterrent effect on Libya in its direction of state terrorism, it has an effect on the U.S. perception of the willingness of the democracies in the world to take effective action against terrorism," he said.

The British foreign secretary is expected to seek more support for sanctions against Libya, including the closure of the Libyan diplomatic missions, or "People's Bureaux," in EEC capitals, and tighter controls of Libyans' movements.

The EEC foreign ministers are to meet in Luxembourg tomorrow to consider a report on measures to tighten security and increase their cooperation in the fight against international terrorism.

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CSO: 4000/236

WESTERN EUROPE

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR MEETS FRG MINISTER ON DEVELOPING GOOD RELATIONS

OW210552 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang Province, and Barschel, minister president of the Federal German Land of Schleswig-Holstein, held talks at the Xihu Guesthouse this morning on the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the province and the land.

After reviewing friendly contacts between the province and the land, Governor Xue Ju said: Zhejiang and Schleswig-Holstein have many things in common. They both have coastal cities, and their agriculture and light and textile industries are fairly developed. They can learn a lot from each other.

Governor Xue Ju hoped that the province and the state would learn from each other's strong points to offset their own weaknesses, and promote economic and technological cooperation and scientific and cultural exchanges on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

During the talks, Minister President Barschel said: The people of Schleswig-Holstein and Zhejiang are of the same family, and our friendly relations are gratifying.

He showed a great interest in our province's silk cloth and other textile products, as well as its fluorite resources.

He particularly indicated Schleswig-Holstein's willingness to assist Zhejiang in agriculture, animal husbandry, the electronics industry, shipbuilding, and the training of personnel.

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CSO: 4005/614

EASTERN EUROPE

ZHANG WENJIN, GDR ENVOY MARK THALMANN ANNIVERSARY

OW150038 Beijing XINHUA in English 2046 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--More than 200 people in the Chinese capital gathered at a rally here this afternoon to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Ernst Thalmann (1886-1944), an outstanding activist of the German workers' movement.

Zhang Wenjin, President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, presided over the rally, at which the brilliant deeds of Thalmann, who was also a great communist fighter, his resolute struggle against fascism and support to the Chinese revolution were introduced.

Wang Bingnan, advisor to the association, recalled his meeting with Thalmann in autumn of 1932.

Eberhard Eller, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic, addressed the rally.

Today's rally was sponsored by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the all-China federation of trade unions, the academy of social sciences of China, the compilation and translation bureau and the Chinese society for the study of German history.

In order to commemorate Thalmann, the workers' press has published Thalmann's biography edited by Zhu Zhongwu and Liang Jianhua.

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CSO: 4000/230

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

MENGHUA MEETS SPORTS DELEGATION--Beijing, April 15 (XINHUA)--Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, met with a Bulgarian sports delegation this evening at the great hall of the people. The Bulgarian sports delegation, led by Trendafil Martinski, president of the central committee of the Bulgarian physical culture and sports union, arrived here today at the invitation of the Chinese Sports Commission. The Bulgarian guests will meet with the Chinese sports leaders on the further development of sports exchanges between the two countries and sign sports exchange agreements with the Chinese side. Yuan Weimin, vice-minister of the commission, and Doncho Donchev, Bulgarian ambassador to China attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /12624

DENG MEETS TV DELEGATION--Beijing, April 14 (XINHUA)--Deng Liqun, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today with Jan Zelenka, director-general of Ceskoslovenska televize, and his party. The guests arrived in Beijing April 11 on a visit to China at the invitation of the ministry of radio, film and television. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1956 GMT 14 Apr 86 OW] /12624

LABOR SERVICE AGREEMENT SIGNED--Berlin, April 9 (XINHUA)--China and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) today signed an agreement under which Chinese workers will work in German industrial enterprises. The agreement, which covers a period of 10 years, stipulates that the Chinese workers will be employed in German industrial enterprises for two to four years. These enterprises will offer them training courses in the german language and basic job training before they actually start working. Ma Xusheng, Chinese ambassador to the GDR and Wolfgang Beyreuther, GDR Secretary of State for Labor and Wages, signed the accord on behalf of their respective governments. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 9 Apr 86 OW] /12624

UNIVERSITIES SIGN AGREEMENT--Berlin, April 17 (XINHUA)--China and Democratic Germany have agreed to increase exchanges in sinology and German studies and strengthen cooperation in natural and social sciences. This is stipulated in a long-term cooperation agreement signed here by Peking University and Humboldt University during the four-day visit to Democratic Germany of Ding Shisun, president of Peking University. During the visit, Ding and Helmut Klein, president of Humboldt University, exchanged experiences in the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, ideological education and in educational administration. Hans Joachim Bohme, minister for Higher and Technical Education of Democratic Germany, also met with Ding during his visit, which ended today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12624

ZHOU MEETS DELEGATION--Beijing, April 17 (XINHUA)--Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met a cultural delegation from the Hungarian government here today in the great hall of the people. The delegation, headed by Ferenc Ratkai, vice-minister of Culture and Education, arrived here April 15. During their stay in Beijing, the guests had talks with their Chinese counterparts of the Culture Ministry and the State Education Commission on re-signing the Sino-Hungarian cultural cooperation agreement and on implementing the executing plan for 1987-1990 scientific, educational and cultural cooperation between the two countries. Zhu Muzhi, minister of Culture, and He Dongchang, vice-minister of the State Education Commission, gave banquets in honor of the guests. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12624

CSO: 4000/231

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC-AIDED SPORTS COMPLEX INAUGURATED IN LIBERIA

OW130800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] Monrovia, April 12 (XINHUA)--The inauguration of the China-aided Samuel K. Doe sports complex was held here this afternoon. Speaking at the ceremony, Liberian President Samuel Doe noted that the construction of the complex further consolidated the existing cordial relations between Liberia and China. He praised China for its continued concern for the needs of developing nations, saying that "we are indeed appreciative of this assistance."

In his speech, Chinese Ambassador to Liberia Xia Zhongpu said that China "is willing to make continuous efforts to further strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Liberia." The Ambassador said, "While giving aid to Liberia, China has been working together with it in exploring new channels and ways for bilateral economic and technical cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and common progress."

The sports complex consists of a stadium with 30,000 seats, a sportsman dormitory with 100 beds, nine outdoor exercising grounds and a series of other facilities. The whole complex covers an area of 22.31 hectares and its floor space totals 27,670 square meters. The inauguration coincided with the sixth anniversary of Doe's assumption of power. Doe came to power through a coup six years ago.

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CSO: 4000/229

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

U.S. SAID PRESSURING COSTA RICA TO FOLLOW POLICY

OW141104 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Washington, April 13 (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has stepped up its pressure on Costa Rica to follow the U.S. policy of arming the Nicaraguan rebels, THE WASHINGTON POST today quoted Costa Rican sources as saying.

Signs have been accumulating that the Reagan administration will withhold the U.S. aid for Costa Rica after President-elect Oscar Arias urged Reagan to use his 100 million dollar aid to the Nicaraguan rebels as economic assistance to Latin American countries and expressed a desire to prevent the rebels from using Costa Rica as a base, the sources disclosed.

Costa Rican officials have a strong impression that the United States would hold back the money as a demonstration to President-elect Arias of what lack of cooperation with the U.S. administration could lead to after he takes office May 8, the paper said.

Reagan's effort seems designed to press Arias to avoid restating his views against the anti-Sandinista rebel aid because his remarks had been used by Reagan's opponents in U.S. Congress against U.S. military assistance to the rebels, according to the POST.

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CSO: 4000/224

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

WU XUEQIAN MEETS CHILE'S VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

OW091120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1106 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister, today met Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza, vice-foreign minister of Chile, and his party at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza is now leading a Chilean goodwill plane mission visiting China.

Present on the occasion was Benjamin Opazo Brull, Chilean ambassador to China.

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CSO: 4000/224

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

LEGISLATOR SPEAKS IN MEXICO ON WORLD DEBT

OW101437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Mexico City, April 9 (XINHUA)-A Chinese parliamentary member said today that to solve the Third World debt problem, economic activities and repayment capabilities of debtor countries should be strengthened. Qian Min, a member of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, urged united efforts to reduce the Third World's debt burden. Qian spoke at the Interparliamentary Conference here.

The total amount of foreign debt owed by Third World countries is about 1 trillion U.S. dollars, and Latin America nations share two-fifths of that burden. The debtor countries must earmark a quarter of their export incomes to repay interest and principal each year. Qian said developed countries and international monetary institutions should adopt a cooperative attitude in seeking a comprehensive solution to the debt problem and consider boosting developing nations' economic expansion and export incomes. The debt problem, if not solved properly, will not only affect economic development of the Third World but constitute a threat to the economic stability of the world, Qian warned.

He urged parliaments of developed countries to encourage their governments to deal with the North-South relations on a serious basis. Qian also appealed to developed nations to reduce or cancel protectionist measures aimed at developing nations and to help maintain the prices of raw materials and primary products at a rational level.

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CSO: 4000/224

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

YE FEI ATTENDS CHILEAN ENSEMBLE'S PERFORMANCE

OW091929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 9 (XINHUA)--A Chilean folk song and dance ensemble presented a program with a strong South American flavor to more than 1,000 Beijing residents this evening at the Tianqiao Theater.

Among those present was Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress, and Zhu Muzhi, minister of culture.

The artists put on spectacular masks and colorful dresses for the dances, "Devils" and "Arauco," based on the traditional dances of the Chilean Indians.

The ensemble arrived in Beijing April 7 on a goodwill flight.

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CSO: 4000/224

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE HOLDS COMMITTEE MEETING

OW100138 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1558 GMT 9 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 April (XINHUA)--The 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Central Committee of the China Democratic League was held today in Beijing. Chu Tunan, acting chairman of the China Democratic League, spoke at the meeting. He said: The Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC will formulate a new 5-year plan for China's future development. The work of the Democratic League should keep up with the new situation and play a bigger role in cultural, educational, and scientific development of China in the future. We should better mobilize the forces within the Democratic League and those of intellectuals affiliated with us so as to make fresh contributions to the four modernizations of the motherland, the reunification of the motherland, the great undertaking of revitalization of China, and the creation of the new situation in the Democratic League's work.

The meeting passed the "Decision of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League on Seriously Studying and Implementing the Spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC." It pointed out: Organizations at all levels in the Democratic League should treat the study and popularization of "the Seventh 5-Year Plan" as a current primary task. Organizations at all levels in the Democratic League should pool wisdom, bring into play roles of political consultation and democratic supervision, create new ways of serving the four modernizations, and offer suggestions and opinions on implementation of "the Seventh 5-Year Plan." We should adhere to the principle of building "two civilizations at the same time." We should strenuously step up building of socialist spiritual civilization along with building of socialist material civilization. We should contribute efforts in fortifying democracy, legal system and bringing about improvement in social conduct along with strengthening our own ideological and organizational construction. We should fully fire up socialist initiative among league members; encourage and propel them to scale new heights at their posts in implementing "the Seventh 5-Year Plan"; urge them to strive to become advanced individuals; and make fresh contributions to socialist motherland.

The meeting was presided over by Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic League. Also attending the meeting were Li Wenyi, Qian Weichang, Gao Tian, Ye Duyi, Tan Jiazhen, and Tao Dayong, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Democratic League.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TAIWAN SELF-GOVERNMENT LEAGUE HEARS WORK REPORT

OWI60609 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] The Third Session of the Third Council of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League [TDSGL] was held in Beijing on 14 April. Tian Fuda, vice-chairman of the TDSGL, presided over the meeting. TDSGL Chairman Su Ziheng delivered a report on the work of the Third Council of the league.

The work report contained two parts. In the first, Su Ziheng reviewed the work done by the TDSGL in the past year. He said: The TDSGL has, in the past year, participated in political consultation and made proposals on the issues of the State Council's draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and of personnel changes in the CPC central leading organs. In serving the four modernizations, the TDSGL units at all levels have vigorously mobilized their members and Taiwanese personages to actively take part in construction and reform within their own units. The TDSGL members have made outstanding achievements in various areas. On China's unification, the TDSGL units at all levels have scored good results in taking measures to advance the work of unification, as well as in publicizing the policy and principle of "One Country, Two Systems" among Taiwanese compatriots inside and outside the country.

Su Ziheng, in the second part of his report, projected the work to be done this year. He said: In this coming year, the TDSGL should conscientiously carry out the objectives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and continue to contribute its share in fulfilling the goals of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We should strive to promote the unification of the mainland and Taiwan in line with the "One Country, Two Systems" policy.

In addition to the leaders and council members of the League, comrades of the TDSGL's branch units attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/600

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POET QU YOYUAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

Poet's Arrest, Release

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 111, 1 Jan 86 pp 41-42

[Unattributed Article: "Chinese Poet Qu Youyuan: "Innocent but Jailed; Guilty but Free"]

[Excerpts] Qu Youyuan [7798 2589 3293], the Chinese poet from the Northeast who once wrote a political poem on Beijing's Wall of Democracy, was released in December 1985 after 2 years in prison. Does his release signal an impending liberalization of ideology, or is merely luckier than Xu Wenli [1776 2429 4539], and Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772], and others?

The 42-year-old Qu Youyuan was originally from Huaide County, Jilin Province. He was arrested on 5 May 1983. Prior to his arrest, he was the editor of CHANG CHUN, a monthly literary magazine sponsored by the Jilin Province Literary Association. He was also the leader of a poetry and song group and was a member of the Jilin branch of the writers union. In 1979, his 300-line poem on Beijing's Wall of Democracy entitled "Looking for Lost 'Democracy' at The Wall" won him wide acclaim. At that time, he was the only "official" (member of the writers union) poet who advocated democracy and freedom of speech at the Wall of Democracy.

Qu Youyuan's political-lyrical poems "Snoring Conference" and "The Motive in Joining the Party" caused quite an uproar. He wrote: "People who knew that species of potatoes might vary, but they never guessed that the motive in joining the party could change too." His verses focused on the current social maladies with piercing remarks, and the readers applauded his work. In the spring of 1979, Henan's MINKAN dubbed him the "Qu Yuan of the 20th Century."

Political satirists inevitably are watched by the authorities. Qu Youyuan was no exception; he was black-listed. The public security office in Jilin tried to have him arrested on several occasions, but the attempts were disapproved by the Ministry of Public Security for "lack of evidence." But his "wrong-doings" began to accumulate. He became the advisor to "EYES", a poet's society organized by the young workers in Changchun City. The magazine EYES was regarded as a "reactionary publication" because it contained "unhealthy" verses, like "Sunset," full of innuendoes. Since Qu Youyuan was the advisor, he was naturally involved. Besides, Qu Youyuan had traveled throughout Guangxi, Nanning, and Heilongjiang, made speeches on poetry and songs, and

elaborated on a poet's responsibility to society, a poet's character, and his responsibility to history. These speeches were also regarded as reactionary. With mounting evidence against him, Qu Youyuan was arrested and imprisoned in 1983.

Perhaps because Qu Youyuan did not have any overseas connections, his arrest did not arouse much reaction from abroad, although Amnesty International called for his release. The efforts of the general public did not change the attitude of the Jilin public security office, which continued to supply the Ministry of Public Security with Qu's so-called "evidence of crime."

After the Chinese writers union elected a new group led by Ba Jin [1572 6855] and Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159], it began to pay more attention to this incident and sought active measures to "intervene." Liu Binyan, Zhang Qie [1728 6951], Deng Youmei [6772 0645 2734], Bao Chang [7637 2490], and other well-known writers were very active on behalf of this matter. In November 1985, Bao Chang, representing the Chinese writers union, went to the Jilin public security office to negotiate.

The activities of the writers union were taken seriously by the central authorities. Qiao Shi [0829 4258], Chen Pixian [7115 0012 7359], secretaries of the CPC Central Committee Politburo, and other officials commented on the writers union's petition that it had been inappropriate to arrest Qu Youyuan. At the time, Qu was already physically and mentally devastated and was "out on bail for medical purposes." He even joked that "I will not have to watch my weight any more!" He was feeble indeed.

Because of the intervention by the central authorities, the Jilin public security office finally released Qu on 21 December 1985, but the office still maintained that he was "guilty but set free."

According to those who are familiar with the inside story, Qu's release may be due to the efforts of the writers union, but there are strings attached: for example, Qu must admit his "guilt" and must not appeal his case. We may never learn the truth about Qu's imprisonment and release by the authorities. The truth may have to be found in Qu's poems.

Statement by Writers Group

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 111, 1 Jan 86 p 42

[Unattributed Article: "Internal Document Pertaining to the Question of Qu Youyuan, Issued by the Association for the Protection of Rights and Welfare of Chinese Writer"; dated 26 December 1985]

[Text] The problem concerning Qu Youyuan [7798 2589 3293], which attracted much attention, has reached an initial solution as a result of the efforts of the relevant parties. On 21 December 1985, Qu Youyuan was released, although he was found guilty by the Jilin provincial politburo. Prior to and since the release, the Jilin provincial party committee and other departments have worked meticulously; the committee pursued the facts, applied the law, and

upheld the principle of stability and unity. The committee suggested that the provincial politburo, the public security, prosecutorial, and legal departments, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, and the cultural associations as well as the writers union all work together to improve Qu Youyuan's ideology.

The provincial party committee has also made the following decisions: (1) there will be no political discrimination: Comrade Qu's job will be arranged by the writers union. (2) Ideological assistance will be warmly extended so that Qu will have no ideological burden, and he will be encouraged to pursue his creativity. (3) Qu's everyday necessities will be taken care of: he will be reimbursed for salaries lost during his jail term as well as the two raises he is entitled to. The relevant department will be notified.

The propaganda department of the provincial party committee gathered the well-known members of the arts and literature circle for an informal discussion, and director Gu Changchun [6253 7022 2504] spoke briefly on Qu Youyuan's condition. Gu personally visited Qu at his home. Leaders and comrades of the provincial cultural association and writers union also visited Qu and encouraged him to work for the party.

Qu Youyuan was greatly moved. He has acknowledged that as a writer he had said things that should not have been said, things that have negative effects. He has admitted his mistakes and has pledged to work harder from now on to redeem his reputation. He has also repeatedly expressed gratitude to the Jilin provincial party committee, the national writers union and the provincial branch of the writers union, and the leading comrades of the arts and literature circle for their concern and assistance. He indicated that after a short recuperation period, he will return to work.

Director Gu Changchun also suggested that in order that Qu not be subjected to further political pressure, the provincial writers union should concentrate on educating Qu and consider including the materials pertaining to his arrest in his dossier.

Gong Mu [0361 2606], chairman of the provincial branch of the writers union, indicated that the Qu Youyuan incident greatly moved him. It has enhanced his resolution and confidence in the rectification of party spirit and his determination to implement the arts and literature policies; it has especially enhanced his confidence that the socialist legal system will prevail.

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CSO: 4005/431

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLISHING HOUSE CELEBRATES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW162359 Beijing XINHUA in English 2023 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 16 April (XINHUA)--About 1,000 people from the literary circles of the capital gathered here today at the Beijing Hotel to celebrate the 35th founding anniversary of the People's Literature Publishing House.

Addressing the assembly, Meng Weizai, director of the publishing house, said that the company publishes both Chinese and foreign literary works of all epochs in order to promote the development of Chinese literature. In the past 35 years, over 7,000 titles have been published with the circulation rate reaching about 600 million.

Founded by Feng Xuefeng (1903-1976), a leading Chinese man of letters, the company published the Stalin literary prize winners, "Hurricane" by Zhou Libo and "Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River" by Ding Ling, and also the well-known novels, "The Song of Youth" by Yang Mo, "Three Families Lane" by Ouyang Shan and "Tracks in the Snowy Forest" by Qu Bo.

Meng Weizai said that almost every writer after the "4 May Movement" in 1919 has had works published by the Literature Publishing House.

The company has also translated and published works from some 80 countries, including classics, influential modern and contemporary works, histories of literature and the collected works of Shakespeare, Eralzac, Tagore and Gorky.

A full-length comprehensive quarterly, CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE, was introduced in 1979 by the publishing house to carry the newest works to date. By now, its circulation has reached 270,000.

The publishing house, with 150 editors, 60 of whom are members of the Chinese Writers Association, pays much attention to the progress made by new writers and offers help in getting their first works published.

The company has just set up a literary prize for long novels. Some 13 out of the 1208 works published by the company during 1977 to 1984 won the prize at today's meeting.

Among these works were Zhang Jie's "Heavy Wings," which reflects the country's economic reform in its initial stage, Liu Xinwu's "The Bell and Drum Tower," describing the changes of Beijing citizens' attitudes following social progress, and Ke Yunlu's "A New Star," which tells the story of a young communist party official carrying out arduous reforms in a backward country.

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CSO: 4000/235

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLISHING HOUSE TO RELEASE 11 LONG NOVELS

OW172125 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 April (XINHUA)--The People's Literature Publishing House, the biggest one specializing in literature in China, will publish 11 long novels this year.

Meng Weizai, director of the publishing house said that among the novels are Ke Yunlu's "Night and Day," part one of the novel, "Capital," a companion piece to his well-known novel, "A New Star" which tells the story of a young communist carrying out arduous reforms in a backward country.

Jiang Zilong, a noted middle-aged writer known to be good at writing novellas, has finished his first long novel, "Snake God," which describes the difficult life of a couple, singers in a Beijing opera troupe, and describes the harm done to the common people during the "cultural revolution" both in mind and body.

Among the others to be published are Gao Erpin's "The Idiot and His Wife," written in the stream of consciousness style, and Wang Boyang's "The Sea of Bitterness" relating the story of how the national hero Zheng Chenggong managed to recover Taiwan in the late Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

The People's Literature Publishing House has published altogether over 300 long novels in the past 35 years, and maintains a reputation for helping young promising writers.

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CSO: 4000/235

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETING ON STANDARDIZING CHINESE CHARACTERS

OW201607 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Article by reporter Chen Weiping]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA)--Calligraphers, noted for their lively and vigorous flourishes in calligraphy, seem to have a special partiality for the original complex forms of Chinese characters. However, today several calligraphers said: The contemporary calligraphic circles should make contributions to simplifying and standardizing Chinese characters.

At this morning's discussion meeting, "Calligraphers on Standardization of Chinese Characters," jointly sponsored by the State Commission on Written and Spoken Language, the Chinese Calligraphers' Association, the Central Television Station, and the Language Publishing House, some Beijing calligraphers voiced support for the work of simplifying Chinese characters. They said: Written language is the means by which people communicate with each other. Along with the development of society, simplifying Chinese characters is an inevitable trend. They said: Chinese characters in their original complex form are not incorrectly written characters. As for whether to write characters in their original complex form or as simplified characters, we must mainly distinguish between the different purposes they serve. For example, standardized simplified characters must be used for street nameboards, shop signs, and school nameplates. They also criticized the current phenomenon of ignoring the marking of tones while using the Chinese phonetic alphabet. Departments concerned pointed out: It is necessary to hear suggestions made by all departments to promote the work in written and spoken language.

Speaking at today's meeting were Liu Daosheng and Chen Zhangtai, responsible persons of the State Commission on Written and Spoken Language, and calligraphers Qi Gong, Ouyang Zhongshi, Kang Yin, Liu Bingsen and Li Changlu.

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CSO: 4005/612

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

XINHUA NEWS BRIEFS--Beijing, 17 April (XINHUA)--Today's cultural and economic news in brief: Mongolian Writers Win Prize--The number of Mongolian writers is growing and the quality of their works is improving, local cultural officials have said. Since 1980, 29 Mongolian writers have won prizes at the nationwide conference to choose the best works by ethnic minority writers, more than any other ethnic minority group in the country. Memorial for General Su Yu Erected--A memorial honoring general Su Yu was erected this month in his hometown of Huitong County, Hunan Province. Su Yu (1907-1984) was a senior Chinese Army commander and a Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Chinese Communist Party before his death. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0839 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /12232

PRC CONFUCIUS TV SERIES--Jinan, 19 April (XINHUA)--The shooting of a television series on the life of confucius (551-479 b.c.) started in this capital of Shandong Province today. In 20 installments, the series will be completed in 2 years. An official at the Jinan TV station said the series, which eulogizes Confucius' concern for the people, is in line with the principle of "making the past serve the present." The directors of the series are Xi Weiming and Ma Yingcpun. Advisors to the work are President of the Chinese Confucius Research institute and professor at Beijing University Zhang Dainian, and head of the Shandong branch of the institute and professor at Shandong University Wang Xianjin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 19 Apr 86 OW] /12232

HUI FOLKTALES PUBLISHED--Yinchuan, 20 April (XINHUA)--China's first selection of folktales of Hui nationality has come off the press. It contains more than 100 ancient mythology, legends, folktales and fables popular among the Chinese minority ethnic group believed to be the descendants of moslems from ancient Arab countries and Persia who came and settled in China since the Seventh Century. The book offers a help in researching and understanding the history, religion and customs of the Hui people. China now has over 7 million Hui minority people living in northwest China's Ningxia Hui Atuonomous region as well as other parts of the country. The selection is one of a series of books called "The Folk Literature of the Chinese Minority Nationalities" which will be published by the Shanghai Literature and Art Publishing House before 1990. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 20 Apr 86 OW] /12232

SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN ENDORSED--Beijing, 12 April (XINHUA)--During their 14th session today, members of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang [RCK] Central Committee expressed their unanimous support for the resolution of the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth NPC, Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and the resolution of the Fourth Meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. They also called on all RCK members to contribute to the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Qu Wu, acting chairman of the RCK Central Committee, attended the meeting, which was chaired by Vice Chairman Zheng Dongguo. Pei Changjui, Jia Yibin, Hou Jingru, Sun Yueqi, Peng Qingyuan, and Li Ganliu, vice chairmen of the RCK Central Committee, and some 80 other RCK members attended the meeting. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1533 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /12232

CPPCC VICE CHAIRMEN CANDIDATES--Beijing, 8 April (TA KUNG PAO)--The Standing Committee of the 6th CPPCC National Committee held its 12th meeting today at which the namelist of candidates for 3 additional vice chairmen and 13 additional members of the Standing Committee, including the candidate for secretary general were discussed and approved. According to reports from well-informed sources here, the three vice chairmen candidates are Wang Enmao, Qian Xuesen, and Lei Jieqiong [7191 3381 8825]. Moreover, the namelist of the candidate for vice premier of the State Council (Qiao Shi), State Councillor (Song Jian), and NPC Vice Chairman (Chu Tunan) were also submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC for examination and approval. [Special dispatch from Beijing: "Meeting of the CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee Approves the Namelist for Three Additional Vice Chairmen"] [Text] [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 p 1 HK] /12232

ZHI GONG PARTY MEETING--Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the China Zhi Gong Party held a standing committee meeting here on 14 April. The meeting adopted a resolution on studying the guidelines of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC and the Fourth Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee. Huang Dingchen, chairman of the party Central Committee, presided over the meeting. Wu Juefu, Wu Chan, Xu Zhimeng, Lu Rongshu, and Zheng Shouyi attended. The resolution pointed out: The Seventh 5-Year Plan is a program of action, mobilizing the whole nation to concentrate on carrying out structural reform and socialist modernization. Everyone is confident of the triumphant fulfillment of the plan. The resolution called on organizations at all levels and all party members to actively study and implement the guidelines of the two meetings and, by making full use of the extensive contact between the party members and overseas Chinese, contribute to the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to the building of material and spiritual civilizations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 15 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/612

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RALLY ON REFORM OF TITLES OF TECHNICAL POSTS

HK171031 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] This morning, at the provincial mobilization rally on reform of the titles of technical and professional posts, Wang Pingshan, Head of the Guangdong Provincial Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group and Vice Governor, announced: According to the arrangements by the central authorities, our province will gradually carry out reform of the titles of technical and professional posts, in the institutes of higher education and the scientific research and public health systems under the provincial authorities, or directly under the ministries and commissions of the central authorities. In one and a half years, our province will complete the work of appointing people to professional and technical posts.

Comrade Wang Pingshan said: The gradual establishment of professional and technical posts, and the implementation of the system of appointment to professional and technical posts is an important reform of the management system of professional and technical personnel in our country. This work covers a wide range and is a matter of policy. In accordance with the instructions of the central authorities, all departments and units concerned must strengthen leadership, persist in launching a pilot project, and gradually develop this work.

The experimental units of the institutes of higher education, and the scientific research and public health systems under the provincial authorities or directly under the ministries and commissions of the central authorities, must immediately make good preparations for appointing people to professional and technical posts, formulate detailed rules and regulations for enforcement, and work out programs for experimental units. After they report their work to the Provincial Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group, they must report it to the Central Technical and Professional Post Titles Reform Leadership Group for approval. After that, they must carry out the pilot project in accordance with the plan.

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CSO: 4005/600

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG TO PRACTICE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN POPULATION PLANNING

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Lu Haimu [0712 3189 3092]: "Contract Responsibility System in Population Planning To Be Put Into Practice Comprehensively"]

[Text] From 6 to 10 January, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and Government held in Dongguan City an all-province conference on family planning work. It drew up a plan for the population development in our province during the period of the Seventh 5-year Plan, and decided, beginning this year, to put into practice comprehensively the contract responsibility system in population planning, in order to arouse the enthusiasm of party committees and governments at all levels for family planning work and to complete the task of controlling the population.

Guo Rongchang [6753 2837 2490], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference, at which Jin Baitang [3182 0184 2768], vice governor, made a speech and Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472], vice governor, made a summation. Attending the conference were leaders of all cities (prefectures) in charge of family planning work and chairmen of family planning commissions in them; some representatives of counties and districts; and responsible comrades of the provincial propaganda, planning, finance, and health departments, as well as of the worker, youth, and women's departments.

In the period of the Sixth 5-year Plan, fairly big successes were scored in the province's family planning work. According to statistics, from January to November of last year, as compared with the same period the year before, there were over 35,300 fewer births and the multiple pregnancy rate dropped by 3.22 percent. However, the population plan for the Sixth 5-year Plan period was not completely fulfilled, and the occurrence of second pregnancy and multiple pregnancies outside the plan was not yet controlled very well. There is a disequilibrium in the development of this work, and some localities are quite backward in this work. To meet the targets of our province's population control by 1990, the conference called for putting into practice, starting this year, at each level from the province to the city (prefecture), county, and district, a contract responsibility system in population planning. All of them must, on the premise of fulfilling the population plan issued by the higher level, and based on specific circumstances in their own places, deal with each case on its merits and give guidance by classification in carrying

out three contracts: 1) contract for the long-term and near-term population control targets, including the total population, birth rate, reproduction rate, one-child rate, and multiple pregnancies rate in the Seventh 5-year Plan period and at the end of every year in it; 2) contract for implementing the population plan, child-bearing policy, and birth control measures; and 3) contract both for fulfilling the control targets and for paying attention to social benefits, building close relations between the party and the masses and promoting stability and unity. The province will send down to the cities (prefecture) the population control figures for the end of the Seventh 5-year Plan period and the population control targets for each year in it. Based on the population makeup, population density, natural and geographical conditions, and economic and cultural state of its subordinate counties, and on the province's child-bearing policy, each city (prefecture) must transmit each annual plan to the counties. Afterward, the counties are to transmit it to the district, the district to the township, and the township see to its implementation by individuals. The conference called on party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen their guidance of the implementation of the contract system in population planning. At the same time they must implement well the system of personal responsibility, and the leaders in charge must devote their main energy to getting a good grip on the building of basic-level service contingents, on the initiation of regular work, and on the implementation of birth control measures.

9727

CSO: 4005/556

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU PARTY ORGANIZATIONS COMMITTEE HOLDS SECOND MEETING

HK151000 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Excerpts] On 10 April, the Party Committee of Organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee held the second report meeting of such organizations on correcting party style. Responsible comrades of GUIZHOU RIBAO Publishing House, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial CPC Committee Organization Department, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial radio and television department, and others reported their situation in this respect at the meeting. The provincial CPC Committee inspection group attended the meeting and listened to reports.

(Liu Hanzen), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and secretary of the Party Committee of Organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out in his speech made after listening to the reports: Most of the leadership of organizations directly under the provincial CPC Committee have a correct and positive attitude toward the work of correcting party style. They have therefore made remarkable achievements. In particular, following the meeting of central cadres, they have made new headway in the work of correcting party style.

On the in-depth development of the work of correcting party style, Comrade (Liu Hanzen) proposed five requirements:

First, we should continue to heighten our understanding and guard against and overcome the trend of relaxing our efforts.

Second, we should investigate and handle cases in a down-to-earth manner. We should correctly distinguish cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of economic crimes, cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of mistakes made when implementing the work, and cases of unhealthy tendencies from those of improper methods of carrying out reforms.

Third, we must consolidate discipline. While correcting the party style, we must consolidate political, organizational, and security discipline as well as discipline in other kinds of work. The focal point of the consolidation is leading organs and leading cadre at and above county level.

Fourth, we must carry out simultaneous rectification and correction of defects.

Fifth, we must strengthen ideological and political work. In connection with the particular features of the organizations and party members, we should greatly strengthen the education among and supervision over the party members. We should perfect party activities and strictly enforce party discipline. Also, through large-scale heart-to-heart talks, we should exchange views so as to promote unity among us.

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CSO: 4005/606

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN RIBAO COMMENTS ON TAIWAN KMT SPY CASE

HK070729 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 1

[Short Commentary: "Guard Against Sabotage Activities of Enemy Spies"]

[Text] The case of KMT spy Shusheng Changming teaches us: because of domestic factors and international influences, the class struggle will continue to exist for a long time within a certain realm. Under the new situation of opening the country to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, we must maintain our high vigilance against those enemy spies who are antagonistic to, and bent on sabotaging our [word indistinct] modernization, and promptly expose and crack down on them.

In recent years, the number of people who have gone abroad to visit friends and relatives, study, make investigations or work is rather great. The majority of them maintained their sober minds while being abroad, and behaved themselves well, maintaining their lofty patriotism and national pride. However, some individuals among our people who had gone abroad were defeated when faced by the sugar-coated bullets from foreign and Taiwan KMT spy organs. Shusheng Changming serves as an example. Although Shusheng Changming was sentenced by our dictatorship organs according to the law, antagonistic elements at home and abroad will not thus stop their activities. We must heighten our vigilance and strictly guard against the sabotage activities of enemy spies. Those visiting friends and relatives, studying, making investigations, and working abroad must always remain vigilant and consciously resist bourgeois erosion and political recantation.

/9738
CSO: 4005/606

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN: MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

SK070541 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The 26th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal people's congress was held on the morning of 5 March. Zhao Jun, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting. Through examinations, the meeting adopted the draft decision on holding the 5th session of the 10th municipal people's congress. According to the decision, the 5th session of the 10th municipal people's congress will be convened in late April 1986.

At yesterday's meeting, participants listened to and examined the report by Vice Governor Lu Xuezheng concerning the implementation of the PRC's law on marriage and Tianjin's regulations on protecting the legal rights and interests of women and children, and concerning the arrangements for work in the future. Participants also listened to and examined the report made by (Liu Xin), director of the Tianjin Family Planning Commission, entrusted by the municipal people's government, concerning the family planning work of Tianjin.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee; and Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tainyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Present at the meeting as observers were Liu Jinfeng, vice mayor of the municipality; Xue Shangen, vice president of the municipal higher people's court; and Jiao Li, deputy procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; as well as pertinent responsible persons of the municipal people's congress standing committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee, and people's congress standing committees of various districts and counties.

The meeting continues today.

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CSO: 4005/613

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

TIANJIN CPPCC MEETING--This morning the standing committee of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee held its 18th meeting, deciding to open the fifth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee on the afternoon of 19 April at the Tianjin Guesthouse. This standing committee meeting approved a name-list of 20 additional members of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee, approved in principle draft reports on the work of the standing committee of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee and the work of the motions committee, and approved a draft resolution on accepting the request for resignations by two standing committee members. It also approved the draft agenda and schedule of the fifth session of the seventh municipal CPPCC committee. These draft reports will be examined and discussed at the session. [Text] [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 11 Apr 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4005/613

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN MEETING DISCUSSES WORK OF ORGANIZATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

SK241150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 86

[Excerpts] After a 5-day session, the provincial conference of directors from the organizational departments throughout the province concluded in Changchun City on 23 March.

The major tasks adopted at the conference with regard to the provincial organizational work in 1986 are to earnestly implement the spirit of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee with regard to selecting and employing cadres strictly according to the party's principles by proceeding from the whole situation of accelerating the pace of conducting reforms in economic systems and enhancing the program of building the two civilizations; to resolutely correct the malpractices cropping up in selecting and employing cadres in order to upgrade the political and professional quality of the cadres' ranks and to enhance the construction of ideology and work style among the leading bodies at all levels; to implement in an all-round way the guideline adopted at the forum sponsored by the central Organization Department with regard to having the party's organizations at grassroots levels unswervingly serve the drive to conduct reforms in rural economic systems, serve the program of having peasants generally become wealthy, and serve the campaign of building the two civilizations in rural areas; and to do a good job in earnestly building the party's organizations at the grassroots levels in order to better conduct the organizational work throughout the province.

At the conference, Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and (Du Xinmin), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organization Department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered speeches in succession.

During the conference, participating comrades held discussions on the issues of how to select and employ cadres according to the party's principles and how to further enhance the construction of organizations at grassroots levels by implementing the spirit of the documents concerned issued by the central authorities and bearing in their mind the actual situation in their work.

The conference contended that efforts should be made to correct or prevent, in a down-to-earth manner, the malpractices cropping up in selecting and employing cadres with regard to paying no attention to the party's principles and the party's discipline, doing others a favor by offering leading posts, and selecting cadres only in line with personal judgment. It is imperative to strictly enforce discipline concerning organizational and personnel affairs, to earnestly implement the procedure of examination and approval on personnel changes, to thoroughly follow the mass line, to fully respect the opinions given by the majority of the masses under ordinary circumstances, and to solicit the opinions of the departments in charge of their professional work. In selecting cadres, it is imperative to have the party committees make a decision by holding collective discussions and to prevent anyone from having a final say. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to do things in line with the law and to transfer, appoint, and dismiss cadres strictly according to the provisions of the law.

In holding discussions on building the party's organizations at the grassroots levels, the conference contended that, under the current situation in which the drive to conduct reforms in economic systems in both urban and rural areas has been carried out in an overall way and been steadily deepened, the construction of the party's organizations in rural areas should be closely integrated with the program of economic construction, [words indistinct] and should unwaveringly serve the drive to conduct reforms in rural economic systems, the program of having peasants generally become wealthy, and the campaign of building the two civilizations in rural areas. Efforts should be made to regard the program of having peasants become wealthy in common as a starting and ending point in building the party's organizations in rural areas. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to vigorously enhance the ideological and political work and to combat various unhealthy tendencies in order to accelerate the pace of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social morale.

The conference urged the party committees at all levels to enhance their leadership over the organizational work and called on secretaries of the party committees at all levels to take personal charge of party construction in order to continuously improve their methods of leadership.

At the conference, participating comrades exchanged their experience gained in the (work of building the party's organizations and conducting personnel affairs).

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CSO: 4005/601

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING COURT OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

SK041127 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] On the morning of 16 March, Zhang Huanwen, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, delivered a work report to the fifth meeting of the sixth provincial people's congress for examination and discussion.

Zhang Huanwen said: Under the guidance of the ideas on strengthening the legal system, safeguarding reform, and carrying out the four modernizations, in 1985, people's courts at all levels throughout the province brought into play their function of protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy, punishing criminals, and serving the four modernizations by enthusiastically trying criminal, civil, and economic cases. He emphatically reported on the situation in which the province dealt blows to serious criminal activities and strictly tried and punished serious economic crimes over the past 1 year.

Strictly dealing blows to criminal activities to realize a fundamental turn for the better in social order is a demand of the situation, the will of the people, and one of the important tasks for achieving the two civilizations. With the concerted efforts of the whole party over the past 2 years, some criminal gangs have been strongly attacked, a large number of criminals who fled to other places have been investigated, and the arrogance of serious criminal offenders has been eliminated. A notable turn for the better in social order has truly been realized; in particular, order in public places has been improved, activities for safely marking major festivals have been ensured, and the occurrence of criminal cases have been reduced. No chaos took place last year although our province suffered the catastrophic floods and waterlogging. The characteristics of the criminal cases accepted and heard by the courts last year were as follows: First, some accidental and violent crimes ceaselessly occurred, and murder cases increased. Second, some people became morally degenerate due to the corrosive influence of obscene videotapes, unhealthy tabloids, and capitalist ideas. Some hideous tendencies that had been stamped out for a long period of time after liberation were revived. Some criminal gangs and despots with the nature of an underworld society began to gain ground in some localities. The occurrence of such evil activities as rape, major theft and swindling cases, and cases of looting cars and firearms increased. Cases of selling fake medicine and wine as well as noxious food even occurred in some localities. Third, the problem of juvenile delinquency was comparatively serious. Fourth, more and more persons who were released upon completion of their sentences or reform-

through-labor sentences committed crimes again. Intermediate courts at all levels and the provincial court strengthened investigation, studies, and the work of giving instructions to lower levels in the course of strictly dealing blows to serious criminal activities so that they could grasp the changing situation of the struggle and correctly apply the law. Over the past 1 year, the provincial court successively dispatched 12 work groups headed by its leading comrades to more than 30 grassroots courts to inspect the quality of handling cases. People's congress properly handled cases were found, they held meetings of local courts to print, distribute, and circulate reports on the situation in which the cases were handled in order to call these local courts' attention to the work of handling cases and to ensure smooth progress in the struggle against criminal activities.

At present, economic criminal activities seriously exist. Since last year, some criminal offenders have taken advantage of reform to wantonly engage in economic criminal activities. The number of preliminarily tried economic criminal cases accepted and heard by the courst throughout the province in 1985 increased by 29.5 percent over that of 1984. Of this, 891. percent were graft and embezzlement cases and cases of swindling public property. The number of major cases of individuals illegally gaining more than 30,000 yuan showed a 1.4-fold increase over that of last year. In the course of hearing and judging cases, the courts at all levels have sentenced and handled economic criminal offenders on a large scale in the light of the spirit of seriously punishing criminals according to the law so that our province has made new progress in the struggle against economic criminals.

With regard to the tasks for 1986, Zhang Huanwen said: Creating good social and economic conditions for the reform of the economic structure is one of the major tasks of the courts at all levels during the "Seventh 5-Year" Plan period. Thus, we must grasp construction and the legal system simultaneously. We must not only strengthen the work of trying criminal cases to effectively deal blows to the enemy and to punish criminals but also must vigorously enhance the work of trying civil and economic cases. The courst at all levels should readjust the relations between various sectors of the economy and handle the disputes of personal property according to the law. The struggle against serious criminal activities and economic criminal offenders is an arduous, complicated task. So, the people's courts should fully exercise their function of authority to resolutely deal blows to various criminal activities. At the same time, they should strengthen the work of trying economic cases to protect the implementation of legal economic contracts; and impose punishment on law violaters to ensure the vitality of enterprises, the establishment of the commodity market system, and the improvement of indirect control measures and to meet the demands of a planned commodity economy. In terms of quantity, civil cases are always numerous. Correctly handling marital, family, and property disputes is directly related to the two civilizations. In order to further carry forward the fine traditions of handling the masses' lawsuits, the judicial organs should go deep into grassroots units to handle the cases on the spot with a focus on mediation. We should further enhance the construction of the people's courts and give guidance to the work of the mediation committees so as to timely mediate civil disputes on the spot, to reduce the occurrence of disputes, and to prevent criminal offenses. Building a

powerful rank of cadres in charge of trial work is an important condition for achieving the court's handling the new situation. The courts at all levels should strengthen the ideological and political work in order to upgrade the political and professional level of the cadres in charge of trial work, and persistently carry out the principle of handling the court's work seriously. Through education, cadres should foster an idea of serving the people wholeheartedly and handle affairs according to the law. The courts at all levels should adopt various methods to conduct professional training among cadres in order to upgrade their ability in doing professional work and to make them suit the demands of the situation.

/8918
CSO: 4000/212

NORTHEAST REGION

SUN WEIBEN VISITS HEILONGJIANG MARTYRS' MEMORIAL HALL

SK170734 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT
14 Apr 86

[Text] On the morning of 14 April, leading comrades including Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, visited the museum in memory of martyrs of the northeast area.

During their visit, they carefully viewed the records of the martyrs' revolutionary deeds and historical relics displayed in the hall and also inspected the new provincial museum building that will be completed soon. They also heard the report given by the mobile report team in charge of publicizing the martyrs' deeds and were briefed by the personnel of the Northeast Martyrs Museum.

Since its founding in 1948, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the museum has assumed the task of conducting education on patriotism and the revolutionary traditions among the vast number of people. Up to now, more than 13.6 million people have visited the museum and been inspired by the museum's exhibition. Its propaganda and educational task is centered on social education that the museum always regards as a sole guiding principle. Thus, the museum has played an active role in enhancing the program of building socialist spiritual civilization.

Since its founding in January 1977 the museum's mobile report team has upheld the principle of going deep into plants, rural areas, PLA units, and schools to publicize the revolutionary deeds of the martyrs. Particularly over the past few years, the report team has scored marked achievements in publicizing the martyrs' deeds in the course of giving a helping hand to the party rectification work.

During his visit, Comrade Sun Weiben attached importance to and showed great concern over the work of publicizing the martyrs' deeds and conducting education on their deeds, and fully acknowledged the achievements scored by the museum. He pointed out that the work of publicizing the glorious deeds of the revolutionary martyrs and conducting education on revolutionary traditions among the vast number of people should be regarded

as an important task for the current programs of conducting ideological and political work and building spiritual civilization. Efforts should be made to carry out the task successfully. The mobile report team has also scored marked achievements in its work and should be commended. Efforts should be made to extensively publicize the martyrs' deeds throughout the province in order to enable more people to be educated by the deeds. A good job should be done in operating the museum. Various prefectures, cities, counties, and the units concerned should actively support the educational work undertaken by the museum.

/12624
CSO: 4005/604

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN WORK MEETING DISCUSSES HIGHER LEARNING

SK300251 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Excerpts] After 3 days in session, the provincial meeting on the ideological and political work of institutions of higher learning concluded in Changchun today. The meeting held that institutions of higher learning should strengthen and improve their ideological and political work so as to speed up the cultivation of more and better talented persons.

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. He said that institutions of higher learning throughout the province should vigorously strengthen their ideological and political work and continue to make improvement on what has already been achieved in order to meet the demands of the developing situation. He pointed out: In line with the principle of grasping the two civilizations at the same time, we should conscientiously correct the ideology forrunning education. Institutions of higher learning should regard the goal of cultivating talented persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline as a basic task, and pay attention to achieving it.

Strengthening the ideological and political work of institutions of higher learning is a task for the entire party. Thus, comprehensively and conscientiously implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals to further enhance their enthusiasm is one of the conditions for achieving higher educational reform and ideological and political work. So, we must continue to strengthen the construction of the ranks of ideological and political workers.

Finally, Comrade Wang Zhongyu called on the ideological and political workers of institutions of higher learning throughout the province to ceaselessly work hard in order to score greater achievements in the new year.

/8918
CSO: 4000/212

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HAINAN MILITARY DISTRICT IMPROVES PARTY STYLE

HK160911 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] The headquarters of the Hainan Military District have corrected the party style, have established the concept of serving the grassroots, and have done solid work of solving problems and doing things for the grassroots.

In the course of correcting party style, the headquarters of Hainan Military District upheld the practice of simultaneous study and correction of defects. They repeatedly educated the organ's party members-cadres, and seriously corrected the party style.

After the spring festival, they organized work teams and sent them to the units to investigate the situation. The teams helped the grassroots units solve problems. For instance, a certain troop unit under a platoon has been assigned to a post in a remote area all the year round. It faces harsh working conditions and poor living conditions, and it lacks cultural activities. After learning of this, the work teams quickly raised funds to build houses for them and brought books to them. Therefore, they solved the issues about the living conditions and cultural activities.

In the first quarter of this year, the Hainan Military District headquarters handled over 20 items of practical work, and allocated over 63,000 yuan from the organ's surplus to help grassroots units improve training facilities. The funds were used to repair sports fields, storehouses, classrooms, and other recreational and training facilities.

/6662
CSO: 4005/605

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

JIANGXI MD COMMANDER--The Central Television Station's production crew for the documentary series "Long March" arrived in Nanchang on 12 April. Wang Baotian, member of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and commander of the provincial Military District, and responsible persons of the district's Political Department called on the television crew at the Hongdu Hotel and had a conversation with them. [Excerpt] [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/607

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT OF DEFENSE INDUSTRY URGED--The Republic of China's private sector will play a much larger role in developing the country's defense industry. Fifteen local universities and colleges and over 700 industrialists will join with the government to develop defense technology. The cooperation will go a long way toward improving the ROC's defense capability. The ROC faces a direct threat to its security from across the Taiwan Strait. It must endeavor to enhance the efficiency of its arsenal to maintain a qualitative superiority over Chinese Communists forces, which substantially outnumber those of the ROC of Taiwan. This is why constant research on defense is essential to our survival. Accelerating such research requires not only government action but also private initiative. Cooperation and coordination between the government and the private sector in development of weaponry should be promoted.

[Editorial: "Joint Defense Research Efforts"] [Text] [Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Apr 86 p 2 OW] /12913

AGRICULTURAL AID TO PHILIPPINES ENCOURAGED--Taipei, 7 April (CNA)--The Republic of China [ROC] should provide more agricultural and technical assistance in fisheries to the Philippines in order to expand the foundation of the cooperative ties between the two countries, Liu Chung-han, ROC representative to the Pacific island nation, said Monday. Speaking at a tea party given in his honor by the Foreign Affairs and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committees of the Legislative Yuan, Liu said that the Philippines needs immediate financial aid as it is burdened with huge foreign debts and trade deficits. Liu revealed that the new Philippine Government admires the ROC's economic success and hopes to expand economic cooperation with this country. He suggested that the country help the Philippines in developing its agricultural and fisheries industries. Liu also reported that the new Filipino Government is friendly to overseas Chinese residents there and has assigned several brilliant ethnic Chinese to important government posts. He added that most Overseas Chinese in the Philippines support the Republic of China. Liu also took an optimistic view of the Philippines' future. Although the Filipino Government faces many economic difficulties and communist threats, he said he believes president Corazon Aquino should be able to find effective ways to solve all the problems. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1430 GMT 7 Apr 86 OW] /12913

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